

Rollcall No. 185: "Yea," S. 622—Animal Drug and Animal Generic Drug User Fee Reauthorization Act of 2013;

Rollcall No. 186: "Nay," Motion on Ordering the Previous Question on the Rule to H. Res. 243;

Rollcall No. 187: "Nay," H. Res. 243—Rule providing for consideration of both H.R. 2216 and H.R. 2217;

Rollcall No. 188: "No," Broun of Georgia Amendment;

Rollcall No. 189: "Aye," Amodei of Nevada Amendment;

Rollcall No. 190: "Aye," Moran of Virginia Amendment;

Rollcall No. 191: "No," King of Iowa Amendment;

Rollcall No. 192: "Aye," On Motion to Re-commit with Instructions H.R. 2216;

Rollcall No. 193: "Yea," H.R. 2216—Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act 2014;

Rollcall No. 194: "Aye," Moore of Wisconsin Amendment;

Rollcall No. 195: "Aye," Polis of Colorado Amendment;

Rollcall No. 196: "No," Heck of Nevada Amendment;

Rollcall No. 197: "Aye," Garcia of Florida Amendment;

Rollcall No. 198: "Aye," Deutch of Florida Amendment;

Rollcall No. 199: "Aye," Bishop of New York Amendment;

Rollcall No. 200: "Aye," Moran of Virginia Amendment;

Rollcall No. 201: "No," Garrett of New Jersey Amendment;

Rollcall No. 202: "No," Ryan of Ohio Amendment;

Rollcall No. 203: "Aye," Cassidy of Louisiana Amendment;

Rollcall No. 204: "No," Meadows of "No" North Carolina Amendment;

Rollcall No. 205: "No," Thompson of Mississippi Amendment;

Rollcall No. 206: "Aye," Runyan of New Jersey Amendment;

Rollcall No. 207: "Aye," Ben Ray Lujan of New Mexico Amendment;

Rollcall No. 208: "No," King of Iowa Amendment;

Rollcall No. 209: "No," Blackburn (R) of Tennessee Amendment;

Rollcall No. 210: "Aye," On Motion to Re-commit with Instructions H.R. 2217; and

Roll Call No. 211: "Nay," H.R. 2217—Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act.

WOOD-PAWCATUCK WATERSHED PROTECTION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. JOE COURTNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 2013

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Wood-Pawcatuck Watershed Protection Act.

The measure would amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to authorize a study for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system. The catalog of lands and rivers that carry this designation would surely benefit from the inclusion of this watershed, an area identified as containing the last large forested track south of Boston. While a 300 square

mile area of land may not sound like a large area to some of my colleagues, open space in New England has come under increased pressure from development. Conducting a study with the potential of inducting into or including this watershed in the wild and scenic river system would significantly ease these development pressures.

In fact, the National Park Service has already conducted studies on this watershed. These past studies have identified the Wood and Pawcatuck Rivers as "unique and irreplaceable resources." But even today the level of flora, fauna, reptiles, fish, and mammals found within the Wood-Pawcatuck boundaries is staggering for this region of the country. It includes the New England Cottontail an animal listed under the Endangered Species Act. The range of the cottontail historically included most of New England and parts of New York, yet today the watershed is one of only five locations this species can be found.

The watershed is one of the few remaining relatively pristine natural areas along the northeast corridor between New York and Boston. In fact, forest and wetlands comprise 60 percent of this land, which helps maintain its high water quality. This landscape provides vast recreational opportunities: 57 miles of rivers, mostly flat-water paddling on the rivers; numerous streams in pristine forest for fishing native brook trout and stocked brown and rainbow trout; and five state management areas for hiking, biking, hunting, birding and natures studies.

My district is already home to another watershed that carries the wild and scenic designation, the Eightmile River. I have seen firsthand the importance associated with this status. A partnership between the Eightmile River Wild & Scenic Coordinating Committee and the National Park Service has developed and carried out strategies for ensuring the watershed ecosystem is protected and enhanced for generations to come. The involvement at the federal, state, and local levels has been invaluable to this resource. Expanding these same opportunities to Wood-Pawcatuck is critical.

I would like to thank my friend and colleague, Congressman Jim Langevin of Rhode Island, for his leadership in introducing this bill and ushering it successfully through this chamber again this year. Lastly, I would like to recognize the Wood-Pawcatuck Watershed Association who has promoted and protected the integrity of the lands and waters of the watershed since 1983. Their dedication to this invaluable natural treasure must be applauded.

I urge passage of this legislation and thank my colleagues for their support.

HONORING MICHAEL TAYLOR
RIGGS

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2013

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary life of Mr. Michael Taylor Riggs. Devoted son, brother, friend and colleague, Michael was taken from us too soon, on May 24, 2013. With his passing, we look to the outstanding quality of his life's work to address the global HIV/AIDS epidemic and the countless lives he touched and

saved over the course of his career in advocacy and public policy.

Born on November 10, 1970, Mr. Riggs descended from a long line of Navajo clans and grew up on the Navajo Nation in a remote area of northern Arizona. After starting out as an Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) at a hospital in Tuba City, AZ, Mr. Riggs began attending Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff. In the early 1990s, while studying and working part-time at the Northern Arizona Area Health Education Center (AHEC), Mr. Riggs' passion for education, policy development and disease prevention took flight. His bold idea to form an HIV/AIDS prevention outreach program targeted at Native American men was unconventional for the time, but won the support and respect of his colleagues.

After enduring a family tragedy, Mr. Riggs began anew in Berkeley, California, where he found a position in the District Office of my predecessor and mentor, Congressman Ron Dellums. Mr. Riggs' constituent work invigorated and expanded his focus on HIV/AIDS prevention. By the time he became a member of my staff, Mr. Riggs had developed a prolific knowledge base on the issue and soon joined my Washington, D.C. staff as a trusted policy advisor.

His wise counsel and ceaseless dedication helped me form the platform of global HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention that, today, has expanded the availability of life-extending drugs to those living in poverty in Africa, the Caribbean and other impoverished areas around the world.

Mr. Riggs was instrumental in helping me and my colleagues create and pass the Global AIDS and Tuberculosis Relief Act of 2000, which significantly expanded the U.S. commitment to fight HIV/AIDS worldwide and which created the framework for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Passage of this landmark legislation, which eventually led to the creation in 2003 and reauthorization in 2008 of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), is a tremendous part of Mr. Riggs' professional legacy. Within days of Michael's death, PEPFAR celebrated its 10th anniversary—having directly supported life-saving antiretroviral treatment for nearly 5.1 million men, women and children worldwide.

He later continued this groundbreaking work with the United Nations' World Health Organization, the Robert F. Kennedy Center for Justice and Human Rights Foundation and the Global AIDS Alliance. A sought-after speaker and panelist, Mr. Riggs' travels brought him across the globe and he was known for his uncanny ability to connect key stakeholders. Despite the difficult nature of the work, he was known to lift others up with his kindness, his unflagging energy and his generous sense of humor. Most recently, he returned to enjoy his roots and bolster his community back in northern Arizona.

On a personal note, Michael began working with me in my District Office when I was first elected in 1998. He was my very first District Scheduler. His sense of judgment and constituent priorities were always reflected in my schedule. I immediately knew that I wanted someone of his intellect and passion to come to Washington to work with me to address my priority issues, such as HIV and AIDS. I quickly learned that I did not need to direct Michael.